ROUND TABLE MEETING SUMMARY

A SUSTAINABLE VISION FOR WASHINGTON'S SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

MEETING 2 April 17, 2001

SEATTLE-NORTHWEST REGION

What is the Round Table Meeting Series?

The "Sustainable Vision for Washington State's Solid Waste System" round table meeting series (March-June 2001) brings community, business, and government together to identify coordinated approaches to solid waste issues. Diverse perspectives have been raised during these meetings. The outcomes of the meeting series are recommendations from each of the four regions for use in determining the priority issues and action alternatives that will be included in the state solid waste plan revision. Issues, goals, and strategies, in common within regions and across the state, will be noted in these recommendations, along with those that are unique to a region. All interested residents throughout the state are encouraged to join these regional dialogues during the remaining May and June meetings regardless of whether or not you participated in earlier meetings.

SUMMARY OF MEETING 2

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The purpose of Meeting 2 was for participants to identify milestones (interim goals with deadlines) for the issues identified in Meeting 1. The milestones will serve as landmarks that help measure progress toward a more effective and a more sustainable solid waste system, both in the long-term and the short-term.

Cullen Stephenson, Manager of Ecology's Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program spoke briefly about the project. He emphasized that management at Ecology is firmly behind and strongly supportive of this effort. He also ensured participants that Ecology would consider the outcomes of the meeting series very seriously, and while it may not be possible for every single idea suggested by participants to be included in the plan, most of the ideas will be included.

PROCESS TO DATE

Cheryl Strange, project manager for the state plan explained that Ecology began working on a revision to the State Solid Waste Plan with the State Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and a number of stakeholders in early 2000. Work groups developed issue papers, which serve as the foundation for the Round Table discussions. The full text of the issue papers can be found in the document entitled "Issues Identification: Issues for Consideration and Discussion" # 01-07-001 on the project website at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/swplan.

The Round Table Meeting Series, March-June 2001, is the public review and input process for this stage of the state solid waste plan revision. This is the time to identify what is needed to create a state solid waste plan that will have support from the diverse communities who will be asked to participate in implementation activities. The plan recommendations are not written at this time; there is no drafted language to review and comment on. The regional recommendations drafted at the regional round tables will provide a foundation

for the next phase of developing action alternatives for consideration, which will follow the round tables in summer of 2001. Public review and input on the plan options and recommendations will be held in late fall of 2001 or winter of 2001-2, the draft plan will be developed in spring of 2002, and the final plan is scheduled for summer 2002.

SMALL GROUP EXERCISES

A sustainable solid waste system will not be created overnight. Participants were asked to identify the steps they would like to see taken in their region that would help the region and/or the state to move forward toward a more sustainable system. These steps, or "milestones," are interim goals with deadlines. Participants worked in small groups, or breakouts, in two separate exercises. In the first one, participants identified milestones on a timeline that are needed to reach for the long-term vision. In the second exercise while using the same timeline, participants came up with ideas of what needs to happen to support the existing solid waste system while moving toward a more sustainable system. Finally, all participants reviewed the work of the other breakout groups to see the diversity of perspectives within the region.

The small groups provided the opportunity to explore the issues from a variety of perspectives. Participants were asked to choose one of the following breakout groups to work in: Government; Solid Waste Industry; Business; Environment; and Community and Civic Groups. These breakout groups were not considered to representative voices for each of these groupings; rather, the groupings were made for the purposes of providing participants the opportunity to express various perspectives on solid waste issues.

The breakout group timelines from each of the small groups have been merged. The milestones were organized into topic groupings by the neutral meeting facilitators, not the participants. The facilitators will request feedback on these groupings in Meeting 3. The milestones identified in the meeting are contained in the table below.

NEXT STEPS

In May, round table meeting participants will focus on "How to Get to Where We Want to Go" in the region. Attendees will review the LONG RANGE VISION and CURRENT SYSTEM NEEDS milestones that were created in the April meeting. Attendees will work in small groups to identify proposed actions to reach the interim goals. Then, a full group discussion will be facilitated on how the diverse perspectives will included in the regional recommendation to the state solid waste plan revision.

In addition, the draft vision will be reviewed and participant comments thus far will be compiled on how a sustainable approach to solid waste looks in the region. You are encouraged to attend and to share your perspectives on a sustainable future for solid waste in your region.

NORTHWEST MILESTONES LISTED BY TOPIC

The following table contains all Milestones from Meeting 2. Milestones are grouped by topic. If the topic is related to an Issue Paper, the source is noted. There is a brief summary statement at the beginning of each topic group, following by the Milestones themselves. Each Milestone indicates the initial of the sector breakout group in which it was created it (see key below) and the year it was placed on the timeline. The initials for the sector breakout groups stand for the following:

(B) = Business
(C) = Community & Civic Groups
(E) = Environment
(G) = Government
(SW) = Solid Waste Industry

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT (Issue Paper 11)

During the next year state and local agencies will actively work to develop recycling markets. Within 10 years strategies will be in place at the state and local levels to promote recycling market development for plastics, paper, and hard to recycle materials, including the rural areas unique market needs. Within 20 years re-use options will exist for all materials and recycling processes will be more energy and cost effective than virgin manufacturing.

- Market development - local and statewide agencies working (E) 2001
- Use of 100% more recycled material in current use product (E) 2003
- Promote recycling/reuse markets for products not currently provided (G) 2003
- State government has a completely implemented procurement program. All products made from recycled materials (G) 2003
- Local reuse businesses increase - local bottlers, repair businesses (C) 2003
- Re-establish a state market development agency (G) 2003
- Costs for recycle/reuse materials are less than raw material costs (B) 2003
- Recycled material quality standards (SW) 2003
- End-markets for reuse and recycling should be a priority (C) 2006
- Recycled content in 100% of products (E) 2006
- Green "sustainable" buildings required in-house for state and local governments (E) 2006
- Markets need to be developed for hard-to-recycle materials - textiles, tires, etc. (C) 2006
- Rural areas have local markets for low-value materials (G) 2006
- State and local governments have developed a strategy for promoting recyclables market development. CTED is heavily involved. (G) 2006
- Use recycled material (i.e. plastic) in transportation infrastructure (SW) 2006
- Environmentally-safe mini-mills to recycle paper should be developed (C) 2011
- Plastics are a common commodity in recycling collection systems and markets for recycled plastics are diverse and stable (G) 2011
- All plastics are made from renewable resources (G) 2011
- Require that all packaging be recycled and all products are packaged in recycled material (E) 2011
- Reused or recycle materials provide 50% of resources for product production (E) 2011
- Regionalized markets and micro-industry for recycling material (SW) 2011
- Recycling processes - all are far-and-away more energy and cost efficient than virgin manufacturing (C) 2021
- Re-use options exist for every material and are so cost-effective that there is competition (C) 2021
- All new products contain at least 20% post-consumer waste (C) 2031

RECYCLING (Issue Paper 11)

Within the next year a consistent definition of recycling and effective rate measurement will be developed. Within 10 years mandates for recycling will consider the markets and facilities to support such rates, and needed recycling and composting facilities will be built. Recycling services and their efficiency will be increased statewide, reaching a 50 percent recycling rate in 10 years and a 75 percent rate in 20 years. Within 30 years more recyclables will be collected than solid waste.

- How do we build community and political support back into recycling? (E) 2001
- Consistent and effective recycling rate measurement (E) 2001
- Incentivize recycling (SW) 2001
- Define recycling (SW) 2001
- Don't mandate recycling without a market and facilities (SW) 2001
- Look for avenues to recycle a 100% improvement of wastes generated back into production of new products (E) 2003
- Recycling services are readily available in 100% of the state (E) 2003
- Build needed recycling and composting facilities (E) 2003
- Increase collection efficiencies for solid waste and recycling (E) 2003
- Recycling services are readily available in 100% of the state (E) 2006
- Recycling rates are up to 80% for all recyclables (C) 2006
- Increase number of waste streams that can be recycled (E) 2006
- 50% recycling rate (E) 2011
- Businesses maximize their potential to recycle - 80% of readily recyclable materials are recycled (B) 2011
- 75% recycling rate (E) 2021
- 100% mandate recycling of waste (E) 2031
- Pick up more recycling than solid waste (SW) 2031

ACTUAL / COMPLETE COSTS OF SOLID WASTE (Issue Paper 10)

Within 10 years information systems will be utilized to report the waste generation and environmental performance of government and businesses. A significant number of these entities will utilize 'true cost accounting' methods. The full social and environmental costs of materials production and waste hauling will be reflected in product pricing, waste disposal and recycling prices.

- Cost for waste disposal is strongly tied to volume (as volume goes up, cost goes up) (B) 2001
- Define criteria to assess fair cost value for disposal of waste to all parties (E) 2003
- 100% public fairness. Those who generate non-recycled waste must pay appropriate cost. (E) 2003
- Costs for waste disposal are strongly tied to volume (feel the costs - they are significant) (B) 2003
- Business assistance for green labeling, report cards, measuring baseline, etc. (B) 2003
- 50% businesses and government adopt true cost accounting (E) 2006
- Businesses have information systems to readily measure their waste generation and recycling levels (B) 2006
- The full/true environmental and social costs are included in the price of disposal and recycling services (B) 2006
- Manufacturers pay true costs of virgin materials - no hidden subsidies (C) 2011
- 100% business and government adopt true cost accounting (E) 2011
- The full/true environmental and social costs are included in the price of material inputs (B) 2021
- Environmental value = economic value (tangible relationship) (B) 2021
- Restructured economy - value on natural resource consumption (E) 2061

CHANGING BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES

Within the next year consumer education programs will target the need for recycling and more sustainable products. Within 10 years recycling ethics and true behavior changes will result in the purchase of 50 percent more recycled products. There will also be an increase in education programs that convey the real costs of garbage disposal and resource conservation.

- Require all elected officials to read "Natural Capitalism" and "Tax Shift" (E) 2001
- State-wide shayos program (E) 2001
- Education to stimulate consumer demand for less consumptive, more sustainable products (B) 2001
- 100% improvement of public education regarding the need for recycling - disposing of all wastes for garbage pickup (E) 2003
- Increase education opportunities on solid waste reduction and recycling (E) 2003
- Conservation must be a priority - resources, energy (C) 2003
- Incorporate recycling ethics in all areas of society (E) 2003
- State/local governments implement real behavior change programs (G) 2003
- People buy 50% more recycled (SW) 2003
- Increase public awareness of real costs of garbage disposal - cut down on subsidization by 50% (E) 2006
- Business is required to produce "green labels" for all of their products (includes recycle content, energy use, packaging volume, GHG impacts, etc.) (B) 2006
- Public perception of fairness is at 90% approval (C) 2011

WASTE PREVENTION (Issue Paper 6)

Within this year prevention will be the top priority in waste handling. Within 10 years government and business practices will significantly reduce the amount of non-recyclable packaging and packaging in general, as well as reduce the number of disposable products.

- Shift from recycling to prevention as top priority (E) 2001
- Get fast food industry to support the "zero waste" message (used advertising to influence) (E) 2001
- Diaper service should be free to parents (C) 2001
- School lunches are made and delivered with 100% recyclable/reusable materials (B) 2001
- Implement simple method to ban delivery of "junk mail" upon request of business/consumer (B) 2001
- Regional/state reuse website (SW) 2001
- Ban the use of non-recyclable plastics (B) 2003
- "Leasing" of products is common (E) 2006
- Excess packaging prohibited (B) 2003
- Incentives for more conservative package (B) 2003
- Implement rules and regulations about disposable products (repair vs. replacement). Make repairable products - e.g. small appliances (B) 2006
- Implement rules regarding what categories of recyclable packaging may be used (B) 2006
- Reduce use of wood bedding products by 50% (horses) (E) 2011
- Paperless offices are the norm (E) 2011
- The last newspaper recycling program closes (G) 2011

WASTE GENERATION

Within 10 years per capita waste disposal will be significantly reduced from the 2001 level. Business and the community will invest in waste reduction activities, resulting in reduced exporting of waste. Within 30 years the public will support zero waste strategies that result in no waste being collected curbside or landfilled.

- Per capita "waste" generation down 25%. "Waste" = disposal and recycling (E) 2011
- Business takes leadership in waste reduction activities (B) 2011
- Per capita "waste" generation down 50%. "Waste" = disposal + recycle. (E) 2021
- Public supports zero waste (C) 2021
- Community investment in local waste production. Waste is not exported (B) 2021
- Zero waste (E) 2031
- Zero waste landfilled or collected or generated at curb or MSW (G) 2031
- Sustainable building practices are mainstream - use recycled materials, energy alternatives (E) 2021
- Businesses reduce waste going to landfills by 80% from current levels (B) 2021

WASTE DIVERSION (Issue Paper 5)

Within 10 years all compostable organic, construction, and demolition wastes will be diverted from the municipal solid waste stream, and composting facilities will be built. State and local agencies will support and utilize recovered materials in development activities. And within 40 years economical material separation and refining process will be used to maximize recovery for each waste stream so no portion of the state's waste is disposed without being processed to pull out recoverable materials.

- Grass clippings/leaves should be banned from landfills and burning (C) 2001
- Develop yard waste facilities, composting; facilitate siting (SW) 2001
- Local government implements requirements for compost use in new developments (G) 2003
- Residential food waste collection is implemented county-wide (G) 2003
- State DOT adopts/incorporates specs for use of recycled/composted material in state highway projects (G) 2003
- Ban yard debris from landfills (E) 2003
- Beneficial use - not organics disposal (E) 2006
- All compostable organics are diverted from MSW (G) 2006
- All public trash receptacles required to provide recycling (G) 2006
- All CDL is diverted from the disposal waste stream (G) 2006
- 100% improvement divert end products to beneficial uses other than disposal (E) 2011
- Per capita disposal is 50% of 2001 level (G) 2011
- 100% utilization of resources present in waste - raw materials, energy (G) 2011
- 100% of generated animal/human waste reused as environmentally safe fertilizer/soil amendments (finding proper markets) (G) 2011
- Managing waste is part of a comprehensive resource conservation program, practiced/implemented by all businesses (B) 2021
- No portion of the state's waste stream is disposed without being processed to pull out recoverable recyclables (G) 2041
- Maximum economical recovery method for each waste stream - recycle to remanufacture, incinerate to energy recovery, compost to soil amendment (G) 2041
- Material separation and refining process can economically handle all material (SW) 2041

LANDFILLING AND INCINERATION (Issue Paper 9)

Within 10 years 100 percent of landfills will be identified, assessed, cleaned up with the necessary funding in place to accomplish this. Best management practices will be established for energy recovery from disposed waste, including methane co-generation options. And closed landfills will be considered community assets. Within 20 years cost effective landfill mining and zero discharge will be a reality.

- Get goal of landfill to conversion to community assets incorporated in SWD Comp. Plan for King County (C) 2001
- Get goal of landfill conversion to community asset incorporated in state solid waste plan update (C) 2001
- More landfill gas energy recovery projects (E) 2001
- 100% of closed landfills identified (E) 2003
- 100% of closed landfills assessed (E) 2003
- 100% of closed/abandoned landfills have been identified and assessed (E) 2003
- Encourage energy recovery - waste-to-energy, bioreactor landfills (G) 2003
- Money to identify, assess, and clean up abandoned/closed landfills (E) 2003
- Execute conversions plans on closed landfills (C) 2006
- Convert closed landfills to community assets (C) 2006
- Landfill mining (E) 2006
- 100% of closed landfills with environmental problems have undergone cleanup (E) 2006
- Methane co-generation of electricity at landfills (SW) 2006
- 80% use of LFG (methane) for production of energy (E) 2006
- Develop Cedar Hills closure plan (C) 2011
- 100% use of landfills in areas that are not in use for wildlife or sensitive to wildlife (E) 2011
- All closed/abandon landfills are located and mapped. Management plans for each are developed. Funding is available for management. (G) 2011
- Landfill BMPs include details on how to recover energy from disposed waste (G) 2011
- Execute closure Plan on Cedar Hills (C) 2021
- 100% of closed/abandoned landfills with environmental problems have been cleaned up (E) 2021
- Cedar Hills on line as community resource (C) 2021
- Cost effective landfill mining is a reality (G) 2021
- Landfills with zero discharge (G) 2021
- 100% of previous landfills that have environmental contamination are cleaned up (E) 2051
- Mining landfills (SW) 2061
- Eliminate landfill - 80% of the shift in industry to recycling (E) 2061

WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES (Issue Paper 5)

Within 10 years solid waste collection and facilities will have the capacity to process all wastes for maximum recovery of energy and material, and privatization will be accepted. Within 60 years materials will move directly to industry for use in manufacturing.

- Unified collection of residential, wet, dry, CD to central processing process for value energy (SW) 2011
- Have private industry receive all solid waste to process, recycle, and dispose of residual (SW) 2011
- Dirty MRF economical (SW) 2041
- "Flushed" solid waste to factory for materials (SW) 2061

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP (Issue Paper 7)

Within 10 years product stewardship practices will be utilized throughout all industries, resulting in 50 percent of manufacturers reducing overall packaging and toxins in products and increasing the use of recycled content in products. Take back programs and source control criteria will be established utilized to remove materials from the waste stream. Within 30 years packaging and 'big ticket' consumer products will be manufactured with reuse, recycle, or take back considered in their design. Within 50 years non-renewable resources use in production will be significantly reduced, with 99 percent of natural resources extracted used throughout all phases of production.

- 50% of manufacturers increase recycled content, decrease in toxins, decrease in packaging, increase ease of recycling (E) 2006
- Electronics taken back by producers (E) 2006
- 100% implementation of source control - allow less pathogenic and toxic contaminants to be used in products so waste doesn't add to cleanup issues (E) 2006
- 100% of products are developed/made after a life cycle analysis (G) 2006
- Regarding product stewardship, target certain products to remove from solid waste, such as computers, tires, and others with toxics or non-renewable resources. Through product stewardship, materials that meet certain criteria are removed from waste stream (computers, etc.) (B) 2006
- Product stewardship throughout all industries (E) 2011
- 100% of manufacturers use disassembly, ease of recycling, toxin reduction, and recycled content product design criteria (E) 2011
- 100% of manufacturers increase recycled content, decrease in toxins, decrease in packaging, increase ease of recycling (E) 2011
- Manufacturers are responsible for materials in their products from "cradle to grave" (E) 2011
- Manufacturers are held responsible for disposal/reclamation of their products and packaging (G) 2011
- The move away of disposal toward reuse is a national trend that is coordinated and standardized (G) 2011
- 100% of high-tech products are designed for maximum recyclability/disassembly/low energy (G) 2011
- Consumers really do buy environmentally preferable products and packaging (rather than just say they do) (B) 2011
- Materials are produced and maintained using least environmentally damaging chemicals and processes possible (B) 2011
- Use of non-renewable resources are reduced by 50% (B) 2011
- All cars, computers, large ticket items are designed for de-manufacture and recycling (SW) 2021
- All new "big ticket" consumer products - cars, computers, appliances - are taken back by manufacturers when obsolete (C) 2031
- Product packaging in universally accepted forms to limit number of waste stream types (G) 2031
- Industries and businesses thrive by using "waste outputs" from others as inputs to their processes (B) 2031
- Product stewardship implemented for all products and services (SW) 2031
- All businesses and industries use bio-based alternative fuels (G) 2031
- 99.9% of natural resources used from "cradle to grave" are utilized (B) 2051
- Raw materials and renewable resources are valued equally across markets (B) 2051
- Non-renewable resources are no longer used - less than 15% of total (B) 2051

ADDRESS SPECIAL WASTE STREAMS (Issue Paper 1)

Within 10 years alternatives for hard to handle materials will be identified. Livestock wastes recycling processes will be funded and implemented. Biomedical waster regulations and standards will be in place statewide. Also, food compost programs and bulky item collection will be available in 75 percent of the state

- Identify alternatives for hard-to-handle materials (E) 2001
- Augment funding for manure digesters (dairy) (E) 2001
- Provide additional means of dairy waste utilization (i.e. digesters) (E) 2003
- Work with horse owners to reduce waste stockpiles (E) 2003
- Recycle 100% livestock waste in short-term cycle (E) 2006
- State-wide biomedical waste regulations/standards (E) 2006
- 75% of state has access to food compost programs (G) 2006
- Bulky item collection is available to 75% of state (G) 2006
- Paper made "tree free" (E) 2006

LITTER AND ILLEGAL DUMPING (Issue Paper 9)

Within 10 years litter and illegal dumping will be addresses through increased enforcement. Industry will also play a role through a reduction in disposable packaging.

- Emphasis by law enforcement of littering and illegal dumping laws (G) 2003
- Abandoned junk vehicles are quickly removed and cost-effectively put into the recycling waste stream (G) 2003
- Higher litter fines, statewide. Increased law enforcement, agency enforcement of littering (G) 2003
- Reduce amount of disposable food/drink packaging by 50% to help curb litter problem (E) 2006

REDUCTION OF TOXINS

In the next 10 years there will be a reduction in toxins through targeted efforts in industry, production, clean up, and recycling.

- Pesticides should not be available over-the-counter - "prescription only" (C) 2001
- Public education on hazardous products should increase (C) 2001
- End products of the recycling industry contain 0% toxins/pathogens (C) 2003
- 100% improvement in reduction of toxic materials - pathogenic materials that are used in production of new products (E) 2003
- Cars should be tested for oil leaks (C) 2003
- Measurable reduction in emissions of greenhouse gasses from solid waste (E) 2006
- Comprehensive meth lab program in place (G) 2006
- No hazardous products are released into the environment/community (C) 2011
- Auto oil changes/oil recycling is automatic at neighborhood sites/stations, thanks to new car design (C) 2021
- Zero non-attainment areas in US (air issue) (B) 2021

STATE AND LOCAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING

Within the next year consistent, clear definitions and measures for solid waste, recycling and reuse will be developed and desired outcomes set for business and agencies statewide. Planning activities will engage community, industry, and government to increase cooperation. In addition, rulemaking process will be developed to expedite business and consumer use of best management practices and increase political support. Within the next 20 years regulations and policies will be updated as waste streams change.

- Secure more community input in planning process (C) 2001
- Establish consistent baseline from which to measure milestones (C) 2001
- Bring industry to the table (E) 2001
- Develop expedited process (from 3 years to 1) to change state-wide rulemaking (E) 2001
- Personalized waste reports are produced by waste haulers (B) 2001
- Establish clear and consistent definition and measure for solid waste, recycling, reuse (SW) 2001
- Measure waste generation (SW) 2001
- Best management practices that incorporate all major environmental laws related to waste management are clearly defined and accessible to business (B) 2001
- Government interagency cooperation instead of competition (SW) 2001
- Define criteria for converting SWF to commodity assets (C) 2003
- Develop timeline after closure for conversion to C/A (C) 2003
- Get funding for conversion activities included in solid waste budget and political buy-off by county executive–metro King County Council (C) 2003
- Political buy-off: Department of Natural Resources, Health Department, County Executive, Metro King County Council (C) 2003
- Define various waste streams (to be consistent) (E) 2003
- Develop consistent trading mechanisms (E) 2003
- Provide consistent and sufficient funding for solid waste programs (E) 2003
- Revise composting regulations (E) 2003
- Regulatory clarity (E) 2003
- Coordination amongst all the various permitting/monitoring agencies (i.e. allowable uses combined with inspecting agencies) (G) 2003
- Planning services coordinating with local health districts (G) 2003
- No LF BERM laws (G) 2003
- Have government govern only. Business runs plants and process. (SW) 2003
- Work with UTC to attain desired results (SW) 2003
- Have regulations say 'yes' instead of 'no' (SW) 2003
- Identify desired outcomes and establish measurements/indicators for the whole state - across agencies, at all levels ("shared vision") (E) 2003
- All businesses and governmental institutions must complete and report to public "environmental report cards" annually (B) 2006
- Business/government/organizations must complete annual "environmental report card" and make it available to the public (B) 2006
- Ecology, local governments, and the private sector have agreed on and use common definitions and methods of measuring waste management practices (G) 2006
- De-regulate UTC (SW) 2006
- Update solid waste regulations and policies as waste stream changes (G) 2021
- Government no longer has a role in promoting recycling, waste reduction, or resource conservation (G) 2061

FUNDING FOR GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS (Issue Paper 4)

Within 10 years funding mechanisms for local government will be in place at adequate levels to implement and evaluate goals outlined in state and local solid waste plans. Funding will be diversified and no longer be dependent on the generation of waste.

- Finance DOE and local government WRR grants through stable, appropriate mechanisms (E) 2001
- Reduction programs at local governmental levels funded adequately (E) 2003
- Financing mechanisms for local governments for WRR that are not dependent of garbage (E) 2003
- Disconnect solid waste funding for programs from tipping fees at landfills (E) 2003
- More technical resources at Ecology (G) 2003
- Funding and staff time devoted to developing infrastructure and end markets to efficiently move waste for reuse and places to use them (G) 2003
- Solid waste program services and systems financing is stable and not based on disposal fees. Recycling and waste reduction no longer undermine funding. (G) 2006
- Adequate funding available for implementation and evaluation of all goals outlines in the final state solid waste plan (C) 2006
- Non-disposal programs are no longer funded with tip fees (G) 2006
- Counties, cities, and hauling industry jointly support legislation to diversify solid waste funding for local government solid waste management (G) 2006
- Local toxics funds are used 100% by local government (G) 2006

CONSUMER AND INDUSTRY INCENTIVES

Within the next year counties and businesses will establish a waste generation baseline, establish achievable goals and incentives to reach them. Within 10 years government incentives will promote reuse/recycle products, and subsidies on virgin materials will be stopped. Waste reduction industries will be supported through incentives and transportation hurdles will also be addressed.

- County authority to set incentive rates curbside (E) 2001
- Companies need a waste stream baseline from which to create achievable goals - knowing how much is generated (B) 2001
- Business will follow best management practices and utilize best achievable technologies concept (B) 2001
- Stop subsidizing virgin material production (SW) 2001
- Government subsidies on extracting virgin resources must end (C) 2003
- Government to offer economic incentives - tax breaks to "green" businesses (E) 2003
- Money needs to be used to subsidize materials with high recycle/reuse content to promote use in lieu of raw products (B) 2003
- Incentivize market development for recyclables (SW) 2003
- New recycling technologies and closed loop systems are made financially available to business (B) 2006
- Make grants available to businesses for innovative new sustainable products or packaging (B) 2006
- Ease environmental siting regulations/constraints for new industry that will recycle (SW) 2006
- Exploit technology to reduce waste - especially in manufacturing processes (i.e. government provide incentives for "ecopreneurs") (E) 2011
- Greatly simplified and accelerate transportation of materials (SW) 2021

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Within 10 years government economic development policies will support research and investment in technologies that support waste and pollution reduction, including recycling processes, waste-to-energy and transportation solutions.

- Research and development of recycling processes and recycled/reused packaging (SW) 2001
- Government economic development policies support research and investment in bio-based technologies (G) 2003
- Alternative fuels - reduce transportation costs (SW) 2006
- Ways to reduce amount of end products waste that cannot be recycled (E) 2011
- Develop pollution free waste-to-energy technology (for those wastes not recycled/recovered) (E) 2041

ROLES AND AUTHORITIES (Issue Paper 2)

Within 3 years privatization of solid waste operations will be an option.

- Privatize solid waste operations (SW) 2003